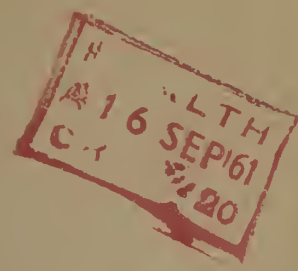


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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
of
CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH



and
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1960

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1960

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CRICKLADE & WOOTTON BASSETT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

To the Chairman and Members of
the Rural District Council of
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett

Mr.Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the annual report
of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1960.

There is nothing unusual to report this year.
The year started with an outbreak of dysentery which
caused some trouble but since then the standard of
sanitation has been continually improving and we have
had less and less trouble with dysentery in the area.

The routine inspection of food premises and water
supplies have continued to produce improved results and
the number of houses supplied with piped water has
increased.

In this area there is 100% meat inspection and
it is well worth pointing out that this year for the
first time there has not been a single whole carcass
condemned for tuberculosis.

The annual report of the Chief Public Health
Inspector and Housing Officer is attached herewith.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. S. Mitchell

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

The Surgery,
Wootton Bassett.

September 1961.

CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
1960-61

Chairman of the Council:
HERBERT JOHN EVELEIGH

Vice-Chairman of the Council:
E. H. PIKE

Clerk to the Council:
W. J. HOSIER

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
All the Members of the Council

Chairman:
E. H. PIKE

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE
All the Members of the Council

Chairman:
HERBERT JOHN EVELEIGH

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF AS AT

31st December 1960.

Acting Medical Officer of Health

P. S. Mitchell, B.M. B.Ch.

Chief Public Health Inspector

C.E.JAMES, C.S.I.B., Cert.Meat and Foods,
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector

T.L.COX, C.S.I.B., Cert.Meat and Foods, Cert.Smoke
Inspector, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

S.MORELAND, C.S.I.B., Cert.Meat and Foods, Cert.Smoke
Inspector, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.,
R.S.H.Dip.H.E.

Student Public Health Inspector

G. C. DUNFORD

Rodent Operator

W.H. BUCKLAND

Clerical Staff

MISS M. LANSDOWN
MRS. M. CRAWFORD

(Services shared with Highworth Rural District
Council and Wilts. County Council)

Council Offices
Manor House
Wootton Bassett
Wilts

Office of Medical Officer of Health
Highworth R.D.C. Offices
17 Bath Road
Swindon, Wilts

Telephone -
Wootton Bassett 458

Telephone
Swindon 4847/8/9

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District	45,911 acres
Number of Parishes	14
Estimated Population (including Service personnel)	18,040
Number of inhabited houses (permanent)	5,112
Rateable Value as at 1st April 1960	£170,344
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (Estimated 1960/61)	£690

Population: The estimated population shows an increase of 810 compared with 1959.

Number of inhabited houses: The figure of 5112 shows an increase of 320 compared with the previous year.

36 new houses were erected in 1960 by the Council, 219 by private enterprise and 80 by the Air Ministry.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births:

Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	155	158	313
Illegitimate	4	4	8
Total number of live births	159	162	321

Live birth-rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	..	18.1
Live birth-rate for England and Wales	..	17.1
Comparability factor for the District	..	1.02

Still Births:

Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Total number of still births	3	3	6

Deaths:

Deaths from all causes in the area (Male 92, Female 73)	Total	165
Death rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	..	10.8
Death rate for England and Wales	..	11.5
Comparability factor	..	1.19

Infant Mortality:

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:

Deaths	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	8	5	13
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total number of deaths	8	5	13

Infant Mortality (contd).

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:

Deaths	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	7	4	11
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total number of deaths	7	4	11

Infantile Mortality Rate: Number of infant deaths under
 1 year of age per 1,000 live births ... 40.5
 Infant death rate for England and Wales ... 21.17

Neonatal Mortality Rate: Number of infant deaths under
 4 weeks of age per 1,000 live births ... 34.3
 Neonatal Mortality Rate for England and Wales 15.6

CAUSES OF DEATH (all ages)

		Male	Female.
Malignant Disease of Stomach	...	4	1
Malignant Disease of Lung	...	2	-
Malignant Disease of Uterus	...	-	1
Other Malignant Disease	...	6	12
Leukaemia	...	2	-
Lesions of Blood Vessels of Nervous System	...	9	10
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	2	1
Diabetes	...	1	1
Coronary Disease	...	17	6
High Blood Pressure with Heart Disease	...	2	3
Other Heart Disease	...	15	13
Other Circulatory Disease	...	4	6
Influenza	...	2	2
Pneumonia	...	4	6
Bronchitis	...	2	-
Other Respiratory Disease	...	1	-
Nephritis	...	1	-
Congenital Malformation	...	3	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...	9	9
Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	4	-
All other accidents	...	1	-
Suicide	...	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	-	-
Total all causes		<u>92</u>	<u>73</u>

Deaths: Comparative figures

Year	1958	1959	1960
Deaths	172	163	165
Lung Cancer	3	4	2
Coronary Disease	36	27	56
Cancer (all forms)	29	22	28
Lesions of Blood Vessels of Nervous System	37	23	19

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Distribution in Parishes

	Ashton Keynes	Braydon	Broad Town	Clyffe Pypard	Cricklade	Latton	Leigh	Lydiard Millicent	Lydiard Tregoze	Lyneham	Marston Meysey	Purton	Tockenham	Wootton Bassett	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	4	1	1	15
Whooping Cough	1	2	2	-	11	2	7	-	3	4	-	31	-	1	64
Measles	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	6
Pneumonia (acute)	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	6
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Dysentery	2	13	4	4	37	4	2	18	13	46	-	153	2	94	392

Tuberculosis - Comparative figures

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Number of new cases	12	16	10	10	10	2	5

During 1960, 5 new cases of tuberculosis of the lungs occurred amongst the residents of the District.

During the same period 7 known persons with tuberculosis took up residence in the District.

IMMUNISATION AND SMALLPOX VACCINATION STATISTICS 1960

Age Group		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total under 15
Primary imms. completed during 1960	Dip.	218	35		20		48	3	324
	Wh/c.	214	31		18		6	-	269
Reinf. injs. administered during 1960	Dip.	5	-		106		175	8	294
	Wh/c.		5		98		39	3	145
Total immunised child population at 31st Dec. 1960	Pre. 1.1.56						307	743	1,050
	Post 1.1.56	82	201	198	217	153	909	435	2,195

Age Group	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over
Vaccinations	125	8	4	4	5
Re-vaccinations	-	-	1	10	19

**REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND
HOUSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1960**

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND
HOUSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1960.

May 1961.

To: The Chairman and Members of the Cricklade
and Wootton Bassett Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my thirty-first Annual Report on the work carried out in my Department.

The amount of work and time taken in connection with investigation and control of cases of dysentery was greater than last year. The incidence of this disease, which had decreased considerably at the end of 1959, flared up again in January 1960 and continued to remain high until the end of March.

The population of the district continues to increase. The Registrar-General's figures show an addition of 800, but these are given for June 1960.

There was considerably activity in private house building during the year, and also in the erection of houses for the R.A.F. by the Air Ministry.

HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year

(a) By the Local Authority	36
(b) By Private Enterprise	219
(c) By Air Ministry for Married Quarters			80

Inspection of Dwellings during the year

(i) Inspected for housing defects under Public Health Acts	9
(ii) Inspected for housing defects under Housing Acts	31
(iii) Number of dwellings found to be unfit for habitation	13
(iv) Number of dwellings found not to be in all respects fit for habitation				27

Remedy of Defects by Informal Action

Number of dwellings rendered fit in consequence of Informal Action	34
---	----	----	----	----

Action under Statutory Powers (Public Health and
Housing Acts)

Proceedings under Public Health Acts	Nil
Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 12 Housing Act 1957	Nil
Proceedings under Sections 16, 17, 18 and 27 Housing Act 1957				
(i) Number of Demolition Orders made		14
(ii) Number of houses demolished	7
(iii) Number of Undertakings accepted	1
(iv) Number of Closing Orders made	5
(v) Number of dwellings closed as the result of Closing Orders			..	8

Overcrowding.

Number of cases of overcrowding discovered in 1960	Nil
Number of cases of overcrowding brought forward from 1959	5
Number of cases of overcrowding abated during the year	3
Number of cases of overcrowding on December 31st 1960	2

House Purchase and Housing Act 1959.

There was an increase in the number of houses improved after receiving grants under the above Act. Standard Grants totalling £1822 were given in respect of 17 houses, and Discretionary Grants for the improvement of 16 houses totalled £4719.

The cost per house was - Standard Grant £107: Discretionary Grant £295, and Discretionary Grants of 50% of the cost of improvements (up to a maximum of £400) were made in all cases.

Rent Act 1957.

No applications were made, nor Certificates of Disrepair issued during the year under the Rent Act 1957.

Housing Applications.

Checking of applications entailed 117 visits.

The table given below shows the position as regards housing applications and a comparison between the numbers existing on December 31st 1960 and 1959.

There was an increase of 8 in the total, but it will be seen that there are no applicants for houses in two parishes and the number in six parishes is very small.

The number of applicants sharing accommodation remained the same at 32% of the total.

Parish	No. of Applicants on 31/12/60		Total No. of Applicants		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	who are house- holders	who are in rooms	On Dec. 31/60	On Dec. 31/59	
Ashton Keynes	13	1	14	14	same
Braydon	-	-	-	-	-
Broad Town	8	3	11	8	+ 3
Clyffe Pypard	6	-	6	8	- 2
Cricklade	31	12	43	49	- 6
Latton	1	1	2	1	+ 1
Leigh	8	-	8	4	+ 4
Lydiard Milllicent	7	6	13	25	- 12
Lydiard Tregoze	2	-	2	3	- 1
Lyneham	37	5	42	36	+ 6
Marston Meysey	-	-	-	-	-
Purton	17	10	27	32	- 5
Tockenham	2	-	2	1	+ 1
Wootton Bassett	95	69	164	145	+ 19
	227	107	334	326	+ 8

Sizes of Families of Applicants

Man, Wife and						
No Children	1 Child	2 Children	3 Children	4 Children	5 Children	Over 5 Children
98	104	68	39	13	5	4
Percentage of the Total						
29.3	31.1	20.4	11.7	3.9	1.5	1.2

Applications for Aged Person's Dwellings.

Parish	Married couples	Single Persons Widows and Widowers	Total
Ashton Keynes	1	3	4
Broad Town	5	2	7
Clyffe Pypard	-	1	1
Cricklade	14	17	31
Lydiard Millicent	1	2	3
Lynham	9	3	12
Purton	13	14	27
Wootton Bassett	32	28	60
	75	70	145

There was an increase of 17 in the number of applicants for aged persons dwellings.

Provision of New Houses.

A greatly increased number of houses were built by private enterprise during the year, chiefly in Purton.

The building of houses for R.A.F. personnel commenced during the year and 80 had been completed by December 1st.

The Council erected 2 aged persons dwellings, 8 - 3 bedroom and 4 - 2 bedroom houses at Lydiard Millicent and 22 aged persons dwellings at Wootton Bassett.

Houses Erected during the Year				
Parish	Council Houses	Private Houses	Air Ministry Houses	Total
Broad Town		1		1
Clyffe Pypard		3		3
Cricklade		3		3
Latton		3		3
Lydiard Millicent	14	15		29
Lydiard Tregoze		2		2
Lynham		3	80	83
Purton		151		151
Wootton Bassett	22	38		60
	36	219	80	335

Number of Houses.

The following table shows the number of houses in each parish, distinguishing the numbers of private houses from those owned by the local authority, and showing the percentage of council owned houses.

Parish	No. of private Houses	No. of Council Houses Including Aged Person's Dwellings			% of Houses owned by Local Authority	Total number of Houses
		Erected pre-war	Erected post-war	Total		
Ashton Keynes	239	17	20	37	13.4	276
Braydon	19	-	-	-	-	19
Broad Town	119	16	20	36	23.2	155
Clyffe Pypard	105	14	8	22	17.3	127
Cricklade	392	26	142	168	30.0	560
Latton	129	2	6	8	5.8	137
Leigh	68	9	30	39	36.4	107
Lydiard Millicent	272	27	24	51	15.8	323
Lydiard Tregoze	144	9	10	19	11.7	163
Lyneham	661	38	12	50	7.0	*711
Marston Meysey	48	6	5	11	18.6	59
Purton	859	81	109	190	18.1	1049
Tockenham	33	-	4	4	10.8	37
Wootton Bassett	977	76	336	412	29.7	1389
	4065	321	726	1047	20.5	5112

*includes 414 Air Ministry houses

Types of Council Houses.

Parish	Tradit- tional	Airey	Reema	Orlit	Unity	Swedish Timber	Wool- away
Ashton Keynes	23	14	-	-	-	-	-
Braydon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broad Town	28	8	-	-	-	-	-
Clyffe Pypard	20	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cricklade	76	12	-	-	47	-	33
Latton	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leigh	9	14	-	-	16	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lydiard Tregoze	11	-	-	-	-	8	-
Lyneham	40	10	-	-	-	-	-
Marston Meysey	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purton	134	16	-	-	40	-	-
Tockenham	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wootton Bassett	226	50	14	44	22	-	56
	641	124	14	44	125	10	89

On December 31st 1960 the Council owned 72 aged persons dwellings or 6.9% of the total council houses. The type and distribution of these bungalows are shown below. The figures are included in, and are not additional to, the number given in the table showing the types of council houses.

Aged Persons' Dwellings			
Parish	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	Total
Ashton Keynes	-	2	2
Cricklade	-	16	16
Lydiard Millicent	-	2	2
Purton	-	6	6
Wootton Bassett	15	31	46
	15	57	72

Accommodation provided by Council Houses									
	Traditional Houses			New-traditional Houses		Traditional Aged Persons Dwellings (Bungalows)		New Traditional Aged Persons Dwellings (Bungalows)	
	Bedrooms			Bedrooms		Bedrooms		Bedrooms	
	4	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	1
Pre-war	9	312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-war	6	240	10	356	42	49	15	8	-
	15	552	10	356	42	49	15	8	-

The following are the details of council houses sold during the year to sitting tenants :-

	Pre-war	Post-war
Cricklade	-	1
Lydiard Millicent	-	1
Marston Meysey	-	1
Wootton Bassett	2	-
	-	-
	2	3

Inspection of Council Houses.

Fifty council houses were inspected during the year and a list of repairs passed to the Clerk and Surveyor.

No. of visits re council house inspection 57.

Temporary Dwellings.

I am pleased to report that there were no temporary dwellings in the district on December 31st 1960, the last hut having been vacated on June 13th, 1960.

A number of huts have been demolished at Lydiard Park.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936.

Nuisances.

Number of nuisances discovered	15
Number of nuisances abated	11
Number of inspections made for the purpose			66

Verminous Premises.

The reduction in complaints concerning infestations of fleas and bugs continues and inspections of properties prove the district to be very free of these pests. One house was treated for fleas and two for bugs, two treatments at intervals being sufficient to clear these infestations. One house badly infested with cockroaches was treated with D.D.T. powder, but minor infestations by these insects are quite common in old cottages in the rural parishes.

The department was called in to advise on one large church and death watch beetle was diagnosed. The Diocesan authorities were notified without delay.

A new classroom in a Junior School was reported as being troubled with wasps and a large nest was discovered under the metal soffit plates. The problem was solved by fixing a D.D.T. Lindane generator on a long rod, firing same and holding the generator close to the only available crack in the plates which had been created by loosening some of the holding screws. This action disposed of the swarm. Similar action at a bungalow some weeks later had the same success.

There was a great reduction in the number of houses affected with cluster flies but it was necessary to treat twelve houses. It is interesting to note that in some cases they were the same houses which had received successful treatment the previous year.

The major infestation of flies which had caused serious trouble in a section of a village in 1959 was reduced during the year. This was achieved by continuing the treatment under the turkey poult runs and also by the owner of the birds moving the greater number of the young birds to large indoor units. He proposes to deal with all growing poults by this method in future.

Moveable Dwellings.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, which came into effect on the 29th August, introduced a new licensing system and provided more effective powers for controlling caravan sites.

Prior to this, moveable dwellings had been licensed under the Public Health Act 1936, and from the beginning of the year until the operation of the new Act, 25 licences to station and use moveable dwellings were issued. Of these, five were new licences and the remainder renewals.

Three applications for licences under the Public Health Act 1936 to erect or station and use moveable dwellings were refused. Two because there was no satisfactory water supply, and one because there were no satisfactory means for the disposal of waste matters.

Under the new Act a caravan site licence is not issued until planning permission has been given, when a site licence with attached conditions has to be issued. In December, conditions governing caravan sites were made by the Council.

To the end of the year 56 applications were received for site licences, involving 218 caravans. Only 29 site licences were issued; of the remainder 4 were refused planning permission and 23 were pending a decision.

On December 31st 1960 there were 4 large sites licensed for 23, 23, 24 and 40 caravans respectively.

Total number of visits re moveable dwellings .. 75

Infectious Diseases and Dysentery.

Once again I have to report a considerable increase in the number of cases of dysentery occurring within the district during the year. Results of enquiries pointed to the mode of transmission as being by contact with persons affected with or carrying dysentery.

Infectious Diseases and Dysentery (contd).

An outbreak which commenced late in 1959 continued well into the year.

As a result of stool specimen examination, 16 adults and 114 children were found to be affected with *Shigella sonnei*. Once the outbreak had been confirmed, the doctors were treating the majority of their cases before we took specimens so the number of persons actually affected must have been considerably higher. 4 adults and 30 children were found still to be affected with *Shigella sonnei* on subsequent examination. Purton, Wootton Bassett and Lyneham were the parishes chiefly affected.

Stool specimens are taken when a suspected case of dysentery is notified by a doctor, or when, as a result of enquiries, dysentery is suspected. Three stool specimens are taken from food handlers who are dysentery suspects or who are contacts with suspected dysentery cases.

A major dysentery outbreak has been an annual event in this district during the past few years. In an effort to reduce the incidence of this disease visits were made to all the County Council schools in the district and facilities for handwashing were noted.

Of the 16 schools, 10 were using paper towels and at one other, the children each had their own towel. The remaining five were using roller towels although some junior classes had individual towels. Handwashing facilities at three schools were entirely inadequate.

The use of roller towels is regarded as most unsatisfactory, especially in view of the fact that the number of children using a towel varied from 13 to 50 and the number of towel changes a week from 5 down to 2. A report on this matter was forwarded to County Health Department.

The importance of handwashing in preventing the spread of dysentery was emphasised to the head teachers.

One case of poliomyelitis (paralytic) occurred within the district and the usual enquiries regarding contacts etc. were made.

The number of visits re infectious disease and dysentery reached the very high figure of 2872 and it will be appreciated from these figures that the time taken up by Inspectors in dealing with dysentery is very great.

Laboratory Examination.

The total number of faecal specimens submitted during the year for laboratory examination was 1917, an increase of 856 over the number for the previous year.

Drainage and Sewerage.

During the year 177 privately built houses and 22 council houses were drained to public sewers, 80 Air Ministry houses were connected to the Air Ministry sewers and 14 council houses were drained to a small sewage installation.

At 17 existing houses where there was waste water drainage only, water closets were substituted for pail closets and 41 new houses were provided with W.Cs. and septic tank drainage.

A 6" sewer was laid to connect the eight Chelworth, Cricklade, council houses to the public sewer but the alteration of pail closets to water closets was not completed at the end of the year.

New sewage pump houses were built at Westmill Lane, Hatchetts and Calcutt Street, Cricklade and new pumps, worked by elected power, were substituted for those worked by hydraulic power. A separate 6" rising main was laid from Calcutt Street sewage pumps direct to the sewage works. The new pumps have dealt with the volume of sewage satisfactorily.

Drainage and Sewage (contd).

There are sewers serving the more thickly populated parts of Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett and six council house sites are drained to small sewage installations.

Number of houses served by W.C's. and draining to cesspits	971
Number of houses served by pail closets and draining to cesspits	384
Total number of houses draining to cesspits	1355
Total number of houses draining to small sewage installations	130
Total number of houses connected to sewers	2757
Percentage of houses connected to sewers	53.9
Percentage of houses served by W.C's and draining to cesspits	19.0
Percentage of houses having pail closets and draining to cesspits	7.5
Percentage of houses draining to small sewage installations	2.6
Percentage of houses drained to sewers, small sewage installations and cesspits	83.0

(The above figures include Air Ministry houses)

No. of visits re drainage 21.

Public Conveniences.

A new public convenience was completed during the year at Cricklade. Lavatory basins with hot and cold water were provided to male and female conveniences.

A public convenience already exists at Wootton Bassett.

Unfortunately, a considerable amount of damage was done at these conveniences throughout the year.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Owing to the gradual yearly increase in the number of houses erected in the district and the rapid increase of new dwellings during the year, the work connected with the collection of house refuse has become too much to be carried out by the two "Dennis" 10 cub.yd. vehicles, and a new 18/20 cub.yd. "Dennis Paxit" has been placed on order.

The number of workmen employed on refuse collection and disposal, and salvage of waste materials, to provide a weekly collection of refuse and salvage and disposal are one working foreman, one excavator driver, two refuse vehicle drivers, four refuse loaders and one salvage baler.

There are three refuse tips in use and these are situated at Ballickacre, Cricklade, The Pry, Purton, and Scotlands Lane, Wootton Bassett. Those at Cricklade and Purton will soon be filled up. A suitable site at Purton has been offered by a farmer and would last for approximately two years, but up to the present I have not found a site at Cricklade which will be satisfactory.

Serious dislocation in the disposal of refuse was caused in May due to the firing of Cricklade and Purton tips at the same time. In my opinion they were deliberately fired by some person or persons unknown. The assistance of the Fire Service was sought, but the officer in charge suggested leaving the fire to burn itself out. Fire-breaks had to be cut across the tips (old disused canals) otherwise the tips would burn for many months, but, even so the Purton tip was out of use for nine weeks. This is three times fire-breaks have had to be cut in tips and the J.C.B. excavator has proved to be invaluable for this work.

Refuse Collection and Disposal (contd).

There has been no trouble from insects owing to the covering of the refuse with earth and to the dusting of the tips with Malathion.

No. of visits re refuse collection and disposal 440

Salvage.

There was a considerable increase in the amount of salvageable waste materials collected and sold in 1960. The receipts passed the £1000 mark.

The increase was in the amount of waste paper salvaged, 124 tons against 91 tons in 1959.

There is still no difficulty in disposing of all salvageable waste materials.

Sale of Salvageable Waste Materials - Year ended 31/3/61.

Waste Materials	Weight			Receipts		
	t.	c.	q.	£	s	d
Waste paper	124	2	3	868	19	3
Scrap Iron	11	16	-	33	16	2
Non-ferrous metals		9	2	37	11	4
Textiles	6	5	-	78	2	9
Scrap Tyres				4	-	-
	142	13	1	1022	9	6

No. of visits re salvage 34.

Refuse and Salvage - Collection and Disposal Costs. (Financial year ended 31st March 1961)

Cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal	£9,628-0-2d.
Cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal to General Rate Fund	£8,571-18-6d.
Net cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal per habitable house (including Air Ministry houses and moveable dwellings)	£1-12-7d
Net cost of refuse and salvage collections and disposal - per head of population	9/6.04
- per 1000 population	£475-0-3d
Mileage of refuse vehicles	
No. 1 Vehicle	9239
No. 2 Vehicle	9389
Running cost of vehicles per mile	
No. 1 Vehicle	1/5.5
No. 2 Vehicle	2/0.4
Miles per gallon	
No. 1 Vehicle	5.6
No. 2 Vehicle	5.7

The increase (£1731) in the cost of refuse collection and disposal was chiefly due to the increased wages cost (increase £1379) and overhaul of the two 10 years' old refuse vehicles (increase £388).

Refuse and Salvage - Collection and Disposal Costs (contd).

There was an increase in wages for all the men employed in refuse collection and disposal, which commenced on April 4th 1960. The working hours were reduced from 44 to 42 per week for the last three months of the year. A considerable amount of overtime had to be worked with a 44 hour week hence the two hours had to be worked but were paid at overtime rates.

The difference in the running cost of the vehicles per mile was due to the extra cost incurred in replacing the engine with a reconditioned one and renewal of the clutch.

I would point out that there were an additional 320 houses from which refuse had to be collected and which also increased the cost of collection.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956.

There are three boiler plants within the district and also a brickworks. One boiler plant is operated in connection with the brickworks. No contraventions were noted under the Clean Air Act and Regulations.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955.

Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 - 1959.

No. of milk Distributors on the Register	13
No. of Distributors Dairies on the Register	10
No. of inspections made under the Regulations	2

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949 - 1954.

No. of "Tuberculin Tested" dealers licences	15
No. of Supplementary "Tuberculin Tested" dealers licences	9

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949 - 1953.

No. of "Pasteurised" dealers licences	14
No. of Supplementary "Pasteurised" dealers licences	8
No. of "Sterilised" dealers licences	6
No. of Supplementary "Sterilised" dealers licences	3

Milk Sampling.

A reduced number of milk samples were taken owing to increased work in connection with dysentery cases.

It is interesting to note that 5.7% failed the keeping quality test whereas the percentage of failures in 1959 was 27, and all samples submitted for biological examination were found to be free from tuberculosis and Brucella abortus. One ring test for Brucella abortus was positive but this was from a herd which repeatedly gives positive results due to the fact that the adult cattle have been inoculated against Brucellosis.

Number of Milk Samples taken

	Designated	Pasteurised
Methylene Blue tests only	24	-
Methylene Blue tests and Brucella abortus ring tests	2	-
C/fwd	26	-

Number of Milk Samples taken (contd)

	Designated	Pasteurised
B/fwd	26	-
Methylene Blue, biological and Brucella abortus tests	26	-
Biological and Brucella abortus ring tests	5	-
Phosphatase test only		1
	57	1

Results of Milk Sampling

(a) Methylene Blue and Biological Tests

	Pass	Fail
Methylene Blue Test	50 (94.3%)	3 (5.7%)
Biological Test	26 (100%)	-

(b) Brucella abortus Tests

No. of samples submitted	Ring Test result		Biological Result	
	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive
33	32	1	25	-

Ice Cream.

The systematic checking of premises and conservators at shops, cafes and public houses where prepacked ice cream is sold usually coincided with the taking of a sample. On the same day samples were taken from the small factory and also from a manufacturer making supplies for sale in his own shop. One itinerant purveyor of loose ice cream manufactured outside the district was checked during the year. At the end of the year 54 premises were on the register and at two of these ice cream was made on the premises, one by Method 1 and the other by Method 2. The remainder sold prepacked brands from conservators on their premises.

Fiftythree samples were taken during the year. No samples fell into Grade 4 and is the reason for the drop in the number of samples taken in that very few check samples were necessary during the year. The percentages are as follows:-

81.1% in Grade 1

15.1% in Grade 2

3.8% in Grade 3

A table is set out hereunder giving the record during the year of each brand sold in the district.

Ice Cream (contd).

Manufacturer and Percentages	Provisional Grading			
	1	2	3	4
A	4	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)			
B	4	-	1	-
Percentage	(80%)		(20%)	
C	10	4	1	-
Percentage	(66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %)	(26 $\frac{2}{3}$ %)	(6 $\frac{2}{3}$ %)	
D	4	1	-	-
Percentage	(80%)	(20%)		
E	1	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)			
F	3	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)			
G	4	1	-	-
Percentage	(80%)	(20%)		
H	3	1	-	-
Percentage	(75%)	(25%)		
I	1	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)			
J	2	1	-	-
Percentage	(66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %)	(33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %)		
K	3	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)			
L	1	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)			
M	3	-	-	-
Percentage	(100%)			
TOTALS:	43	8	2	-
Percentages:	81.1%	15.1%	3.8%	-

Meat.

There are six slaughterhouses in the district and slaughtering is carried out during part of the year on six days (including Sundays and some evenings) and sometimes on every day in the week.

There are two "export slaughterhouses" where nearly all of the meat is taken by meat lorries to Smithfield, London, for the wholesale trade. The other four slaughterhouses are used by the owners for killing meat for sale in their own butchers shops.

The incidence of tuberculosis continued to show remarkable reduction. Although the number of animals killed in 1960 increased by 6,291, not a single carcass had to be condemned for this disease and only 17 animals had an organ or organs showing any trace of tuberculosis. The stride taken in the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle is a great achievement when one looks at the average yearly incidence from 1937 to 1939 of 23.8% in cows and 15.8% in other cattle and the comparative figures of 0.65% and 0.29% in 1960.

The first case of *Cysticercus Bovis* was found in a heifer in April. The heart was affected and the carcass and other organs were put into refrigeration for the recognised period for dealing with this disease.

Meat (contd).

A 100% meat inspection was maintained and 1299 visits to slaughterhouses and shops were made for this purpose.

Animals killed and Carcasses examined

	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
No. of animals killed	339	65	24,971	1,196	4,493	31,065
No. of carcasses examined	339	65	24,971	1,196	4,493	31,065

Condemned Meat

	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses	-	2	36	1	20	59
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	47	14	549	91	151	852
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	13.9	24.6	2.3	7.7	3.8	2.9
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1	5	10	-	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.29	0.65	0.002	0.08	-	0.055
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	1
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	1
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Condemned for all diseases</u>						
Whole carcasses	-	2	36	1	20	59
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	48	15	554	101	151	869
Total number of animals affected with disease	48	17	590	102	171	928
Percentage of the number inspected which were affected with disease	14.2	26.2	2.4	8.5	3.8	2.99

Condemned Meat (contd)

Weights of Condemned Meat

	Condemned in slaughterhouses				Condemned in shops			
	T	c	q	lbs	T	c	q	lbs
Beef		17	1	14			1	22
Veal		18	-	6				
Pork and Bacon		1	1	13				
Mutton and Lamb		6	3	11				
Offal	1	2	1	8				
	3	5	3	24			1	22

	Condemned for Tuberculosis				Condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis			
	T	c	q	lbs	T	c	q	lbs
Beef			1	4	17	2		4
Veal					18	-		6
Pork and Bacon			3	15		1		26
Mutton and Lamb					6	3		11
Offal			1	13	1	1	3	23
	-	1	2	4	3	4	3	14
Percentage of the total of condemned meat			2.3				97.7	

Tuberculosis in Calves.

The record low for tuberculosis in calves in 1959 has been broken by the figures for 1960 as will be seen by the following table.

Out of 24,971 calves killed during the year, five were affected by tuberculosis which was not congenital.

Year	Number of calves killed	Number of tubercular calves	Percentage of calves affected with tuberculosis
1945	16,895	101	0.60
1950	21,397	71	0.33
1955	21,167	24	0.11
1959	16,344	12	0.07
1960	24,971	5	0.002

Slaughterhouses Act 1958.

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958.

The Slaughterhouses (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958.

The Slaughterhouses (Reports) Direction 1959.

On August 11th 1960 a report made under The Slaughterhouses (Reports) Direction 1959 was considered by the Council and accepted. This report gave the description, areas of slaughterhall, hanging space, covered lairage, chill rooms and other work rooms, and lists of work needed to enable the slaughterhouses to comply with construction regulations.

The Council were required to recommend a date on which the slaughterhouses should comply with the construction regulations and July 1st 1961, was fixed.

On August 12th 1960 the report was submitted to the Minister, together with a copy of the Council's resolution, but at the end of the year the Minister had not made July 1st 1961 the 'appointed day' for the construction regulations to apply to all slaughterhouses.

The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations 1960.

These regulations came into force on November 1st 1960. They required all meat with certain exceptions which is unfit for human consumption, to be sterilized before it leaves a slaughterhouse or, if there are no facilities for sterilizing at the slaughterhouse, provision must be made for the meat to be removed by arrangement with an authorised officer of a local authority to a place where it will be sterilized or destroyed.

None of the slaughterhouses had facilities for sterilizing unfit meat so arrangements were made for its removal for treatment or processing in closed and locked containers or special vehicle.

Slaughter of Animals Act 1933/58.

Unconditional licences were issued to seventeen slaughtermen, and four licences to persons to slaughter only under the supervision of a person holding a licence to slaughter without supervision.

Other Foods.

The amount of unsound food voluntarily surrendered remains small, but there was slight increase over the previous years figure. The details are as follows :-

	lbs.
24 tins of tomatoes	52½
1 tin jellied veal	6
Luncheon sausage	4
sausages	18
	<u>80½</u>

The luncheon sausage and sausages were contaminated with disinfectant during transit.

Food Premises.

There are 63 premises in the district which are registered under the Food and Drugs Act 1955. This is an increase of five over the previous year.

Manufacture and/or storage and sale of ice cream	54
Manufacture and sale of sausages, pickled, pressed or preserved meat	7
Purpose of fish frying	<u>2</u>
	<u>63</u>

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

The following is a general classification of the various types of food premises in the district.:-

Bakehouses	...	5
Butchers	...	13
Cafes	...	6
Canteens	...	3
Confectioners	...	13
Egg grading depot	...	1
Food products factories	...	2
Fishmongers cum grocers	...	1
Fishmongers	...	2
Greengrocers	...	2
Grocers	...	55
Halls, Social Centres, etc.		13
Ice Cream Manufacture	...	1
Institutions, homes, etc.		3
Licensed premises (including clubs)		49
Manufacture of chocolate (domestic)		1
Pie manufacture	...	1
Poultry slaughter and packing		3
School kitchens	...	6
Schools where meals are taken		11
Youth hostel	...	1
		<u>192</u>

Food is also sold from vans, converted motor buses and coachbuilt mobile shops. A considerable proportion of these vehicles are operated from premises outside the district and it is therefore difficult to keep a thorough check on them.

Apart from vehicles belonging to the leading ice cream manufacturers, the following are known to be operating in the district :-

Butchers	7
Greengrocers	1
Grocers	19
Ice Cream Sales	<u>2</u>
	<u>29</u>

The food premises within the district now comply with the main structural requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and the routine inspections carried out are aimed at securing that the premises are properly maintained and advising the food handler. It has been found that informal discussions with the food handlers at their place of work, when inspections are made, are most effective.

A brief report on the various types of premises which necessitated particular attention during the year is given below :-

Bakehouses.

The use of one bakehouse was discontinued during the year and there are now five operating within the district. Conditions at one are not entirely satisfactory and regular visits have to be made.

Butchers.

One butcher set up business in a shop which had been empty for a considerable time. The premises as such were not suitable for that trade and a list of works required was sent to the owner.

Cafes.

These again caused some concern due mainly to insufficiently large premises. At one cafe a new kitchen and additional toilet accommodation and dining space was provided.

Licensed Premises.

Following a request from this department repairs and alterations were carried out at seven premises. For some time concern has been felt over two public houses which had very unsatisfactory drainage and sanitary accommodation. During the year extensive modernisation was commenced at the one premises and instructions given to the builders to proceed with similar work on the other. The work had been delayed due to the difficulty in obtaining the necessary land for drainage.

During the year the brewery concerned discontinued the use of one public house which was in a very unsatisfactory condition.

Poultry Slaughter, Packing and Allied Food Preparation.

Poultry slaughter is carried out at a pig and poultry farm, the average weekly kill being 400 birds. The premises comprise a killing room, hanging room and cold stores. The birds are not eviscerated and are supplied direct to the trade.

The broiler station for poultry continues to operate dealing with 500 - 1000 broilers a day on four days a week. During the year an extension of the premises provided facilities to separate the final packing before refrigeration from the evisceration. The finished sealed product carrying a brand name is stored in refrigerators awaiting despatch to stores and large canteens. Regular pumping from the sewage tanks has kept the drainage system working. The station is washed down daily and the quantity of water used has much to do with the difficulties at the sewage treatment plant.

The large turkey station established last year is now a very efficient organisation and brand marked turkeys of all sizes from 5 lbs. upwards are produced and packed for a firm with a household name in this country. A very modern unit for the production of dressed turkeys comprises a darkened catching pen, circular bleeding point, hot water dip, plucking machines, tendon extractor, gutting machine, washing machine, iced water storage, polythene container machine, calcium chlorate chemical freezer and final wash. From this building the birds go for a very attractive box pack with weighing and storage in deep freeze before despatch. Weekly biological specimens are taken to check the hygiene handling of this product. Around 50,000 birds a year go through this plant and only birds without a blemish or bruise are packed.

From this industry a subsidiary company has been formed in another town in the district to deal with the birds which do not reach the final packing standard. With the co-operation of this department a disused bakery establishment has been converted to a turkey pie factory comprising a pie bakery room, preparation room, boiler room, cooling room, office and retail shop. Packed in sealed bags the pies are delivered to shops over a large area. Towards the end of the year a chicken and ham pie was added to the firm's products. Regular inspections are carried out and advice given is very readily accepted by the management and staff.

Schools and School Kitchens.

Improvements carried out at one small county school meant that the school meals scullery could be used exclusively as such. Previously it was also used as a cloakroom.

No. of visits under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 171.

Food Poisoning.

Four outbreaks of Salmonella infections were confirmed by stool specimen examinations during the year. The causative organism in three cases was Salmonella typhimurium and in the remaining case Salmonella lexington.

Food Poisoning (contd).

In two outbreaks *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Shigella Sonnei* were isolated and it was not possible to trace the origin of the *Salmonella* infection. The third outbreak involved only one member of a family and again it was not possible to ascertain the cause.

A married couple and their son were affected with *Salmonella lexington*. Following enquiries suspicion was attached to a pork pie which they had eaten. The pie had been given to them by relatives who were visiting them from the Midlands. Two days had elapsed between the times of purchase and consumption and it had been transported in the boot of a car during warm weather. It was not possible to obtain any of the pie but the wife stated that it had a mould growth which had to be removed before they could eat it.

Full details of the occurrence were telephoned and confirmed by letter to the Chief Public Health Inspector of the area where the pie was made.

No. of visits re food poisoning 10

SHOPS ACT 1950.

No action was necessary during the year under this Act.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 to 1959.

Bakehouses	4
Brickworks	1
Builders and carpenters	10
Condensed and evaporated milk manufactory	1
Coffin board makers	1
Dental manufactory	1
Dried milk manufactory	1
Egg grading depot	1
Engineering shops	3
Furniture maker and repairer	2
Gas works	2
Glove works	1
Grass drying plants	2
Gravel pits	2
Joinery works	1
Laundries	1
Local Authority workshop	1
Motor and cycle repair shops	18
Potteries	1
Rope works	1
Sawmills	1
Sausage makers	1
Slaughterhouses	6
Waterworks	2
						<u>65</u>

Part I of the Act.

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		In- spections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	2		

Part I of the Act (contd)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		In- spections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
b/fwd	8	2		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority..	57	7		
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).....	-	-		
Total.....	65	9	Nil	Nil

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)					
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective					
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out- work)					
Total.. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork.

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.,) Cleaning) and) Washing	28					
Household linen						
Lace, lace cur- tains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						

Nature of of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending Lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas stock- ings, etc.						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
TOTAL	28					

Outworkers.

A factory engaged in making industrial gloves employ 28 outworkers, 15 of these are living outside the district. The remaining 13 live in the following parishes :-

Ashton Keynes	5
Cricklade	8

A factory situate outside the district, making clothing, employ 5 outworkers living within this district.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957.

No. of premises licensed by the Authority	10
(a) large - (100 pigs or 500 poultry or over)	1
(b) medium - (20 - 100 pigs or 100-500 poultry)	nil
(c) small - (4-20 pigs or 50-100 poultry)	9

Types of boiling plants used

(1) electric or gas	1
(2) coal or wood	9

No. of visits re Waste Foods Order	...	6
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WATER SUPPLIES.

The additional 500,000 gallon reservoir under construction at Flaxlands was completed and was brought into use in September. This extra storage capacity will be a great advantage to the district. Water used for public supply has no plumbo-solvent action.

Sources.

Most of the water used for public supply comes from the Ashton Keynes boreholes. There are three boreholes but only two are in use at any one time.

Water Supplies (contd)

Sources.

A much smaller yield is obtained from a heading in the chalk hills at Clyffe Pypard.

A well situate at Broad Town supplies a smaller amount still.

Storage.

The storage capacity of the district is 1,224,000 gallons and is provided as follows :-

	Gallons
Hook Reservoirs	1,000,000
Cricklade Reservoir	60,000
Wootton Bassett elevated tank ...	50,000
Clyffe Pypard underground tanks ..	35,000
Ashton Keynes elevated tank ...	20,000
Purton (Pavenhill) elevated tank ..	20,000
Purton (The Heading) underground tank	17,000
Bradenstoke elevated tank ...	12,000
Broad Town underground tank ...	10,000
	<u>1,224,000</u>

Distribution.

From Ashton Keynes boreholes water is pumped through a 10 inch main to Hook and Cricklade reservoirs and Ashton Keynes elevated tank. A 12 inch main brings water to Purton to connect with a 6 inch main from Hook reservoirs at Pavenhill and supplying the Pavenhill elevated tank and The Heading underground tank. An 8 inch main from Hook reservoirs, reduced to 6 inch at Coped Hall, Wootton Bassett, supplies the Wootton Bassett elevated tank. A 9 inch main from Hook reservoirs connects to a 6 inch main at Wootton Bassett which supplies Tockenham, Lyneham and the Lyneham R.A.F. Station. The Air Ministry pump water from a low level tank to an elevated tank which in turn feeds Bradenstoke elevated tank. From the underground tank at Broad Town a 3 inch main supplies part of Broad Town parish and the houses along the road from that parish to Thornhill, Broad Town and to Wootton Bassett and to the United Dairies factory. A 4 inch main supplies water from the Clyffe Pypard underground tank to part of Clyffe Pypard parish and water is pumped from this tank through a 5 inch main to Clyffe Pypard aerodrome.

Water is distributed throughout the district by gravity from the above mentioned tanks to the service pipes by means of mains varying in size from 4 inches to 1½ inches.

Water Sampling.

Number of water samples taken :-

Public supplies	44
Private supplies	<u>56</u>
	<u>100</u>

Results of Water Analysis

	Bacteriological				Chemical	
	Unsatisfactory	Suspicious	Satisfactory	Excellent	Fit for drinking purposes	Unfit for drinking purposes
Taken from public supplies at						
Ashton Keynes	1	-	-	11	-	-
Broad Town	2	-	-	6	-	-
Clyffe Pypard	1	1	1	8	1	-
Thornhill	1	1	1	9	-	-
	5	2	2	34	1	-

Results of Water Analysis (contd)

	Bacteriological				Chemical	
	Unsatisfactory	Suspicious	Satisfactory	Excellent	Fit for drinking purposes	Unfit for drinking purposes
Taken from private supplies in the parishes of						
Ashton Keynes	1	-	1	1	1	-
Broad Town	2	-	1	-	-	-
Clyffe Pypard	6	-	1	1	-	-
Latton	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lydiard Millicent	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lydiard Tregoze	11	-	2	1	-	-
Lyneham	7	-	-	-	-	-
Marston Meysey	3	-	-	-	-	-
Purton	10	-	1	1	-	-
Wootton Bassett	2	1	-	-	-	-
	44	1	6	4	1	-

The 45 unsatisfactory and suspicious samples were taken from 31 private supplies. Persons using the water were advised to boil it and in fifteen cases connection to the mains supply was requested.

The owner of a house connected to the mains supply complained that the water tasted peculiar and was suspected of causing illness from which he and his family occasionally suffered.

Investigations showed that the water was supplied through storage tanks which were internally coated with a bitumastic preparation. There was a white crystalline deposit on the sides of the tanks and on the water surface.

Samples of the water and of the crystals were submitted for chemical analysis. The findings showed the water to be organically pure and free from likely poisonous metals. The white crystalline deposit appeared to be calcium carbonate with some zinc carbonate.

The analyst felt sure that neither the water as sent to him nor the deposit had anything to do with the illness.

The owner of the premises was advised accordingly and he was recommended to connect all the taps from which drinking water was likely to be drawn, directly to the mains supply.

Three of the unsatisfactory and one of the suspicious results of samples of water used for public supplies were taken before the water was chlorinated.

Water from the Clyffe Pypard public supply was submitted for chemical analysis and the results are set out hereunder

	Reaction pH 7.2
	Parts per Million
Free carbon Dioxide CO ₂	28
Ammonia (as N)	
Free	less than .003
Albuminoid	.02
Chlorine (as Chlorides)	12
equivalent to Sodium Chloride	20
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours)	0.7
Nitrite	trace
Nitrogen in Nitrate	0.7
Total Solids	314
Loss on ignition	19
appearance on ignition	slight charring
	contd...

		Reaction pH 7.2
		Parts per Million
continued...		
Hardness:	Temporary	206
	Permanent	41
	Total	247
Lead and Copper		Less than 0.1
Appearance: Clear, no colour, some sediment of mineral debris with some very rotted wood fibres and a few algal threads.		

Houses and Population supplied from Public Water Mains

Parish	Water supplied direct to houses		Water supplied by means of a standpipe	
	No. of houses	Estimated population	No. of houses	Estimated population.
Ashton Keynes	259	914		
Braydon	19	67		
Broad Town	130	459		
Clyffe Pypard	95	335		
Cricklade	555	1959		
Latton	74	261		
Leigh	107	378		
Lydiard Millicent	312	1101		
Lydiard Tregoze	132	466		
Lyneham	692	2443		
Marston Meysey	45	159		
Purton	1020	3601		
Tockenhall	37	131		
Wootton Bassett	1366	4822	11	39
	4843	17096	11	39

Houses and Population supplied from Private Water Mains

Parish	Water supplied direct to houses		Water supplied by means of a standpipe	
	No. of houses	Estimated population	No. of houses	Estimated population
Broad Town	7	25		
Clyffe Pypard	24	85		
Latton	24	85		
Lydiard Tregoze	22	77		
Marston Meysey	8	28		
	85	290		

Total Number of Houses and Estimated Population supplied from Water Mains

	Public Mains		Private Mains		Public and Private Mains	
	Houses	Estimated population	Houses	Estimated population	Houses	Estimated population
Into or on to premises	4843	17096	85	290	4928	17386
By means of standpipes	11	39			11	39
	4854	17135	85	290	4939	17425

Percentage of Houses and Estimated Population
supplied from Water Mains

	Public Water Mains		Private Water Mains		Total Houses and Estimated Population on Water Mains	
	Houses	Estimated Population	Houses	Estimated Population	Houses	Estimated Population
Into or on to premises	94.74	94.77	1.66	1.61	96.40	96.37
By means of standpipes	0.21	0.21			0.21	0.22
	94.95	94.98	1.66	1.61	96.61	96.59

Number of visits re water supplies :-

Public Supplies	...	45
Private Supplies	...	86

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

There was a decrease of 5½% from the 1959 figures in the percentage of inspected properties infested with rats and 1% in those infested with mice.

Of the Council's premises, the small sewage installations at Ashton Keynes, Leigh, Lydiard Millicent and Lyneham were free from rats.

The sewers throughout the district were remarkably free from rats.

All rat and mice infestations were of a minor character.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agri- cultural	Total
No. of properties inspected -					
(a) after notification	-	38	15	11	64
(b) survey	12	946	178	170	1306
(c) otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)		15	22	-	37
Total properties inspected	12	999	215	181	1407
No. of properties infested					
by - rats	8	116	13	32	169
- mice	-	21	10	1	32
% of the properties inspected which were infested					
by - rats	66.6	11.6	6.0	17.7	12.0
- mice	-	2.1	4.6	0.6	2.3
No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	8	137	23	33	201
Total number of treatments (including re-treatments) carried out	21	145	29	37	232

PETROLEUM ACT AND REGULATIONS.

No. of licences issued to store petroleum	64
No. of licences issued to store petroleum and carbide	2
No. of licences issued to store carbide	1
No. of inspections of installations and storeplaces	44

Certificates issued by an electrical testing authority or competent electrical contractor that the Council's conditions for electrically operated petrop pumps had been complied with, were received from the owners of all such pumps.

Following an appeal heard on October 30th 1959 against the Council's refusal to renew a licence to store petroleum at certain premises, new tanks were installed in a satisfactory situation and new pipe lines were fixed in compliance with special conditions. A licence was issued upon completion of the work.

DEALERS IN OLD METALS AND MARINE STORE DEALERS.

Dealers registered under Section 86 Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907 have premises situate as follows :-

Cricklade	1
Lydiard Tregoze	1
Tockenham	1
Wootton Bassett	4
	<u>7</u>

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS.

The Council were called upon to undertake the burial of a Jamaican who was killed in the district whilst driving a lorry. The Death Grant payable under the National Insurance Act was claimed by the Council towards meeting the cost of the burial.

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS.

Less miscellaneous visits were made this year than last, but these visits are still a waste of time as the complaints have nothing to do with my department and frequently no other department.

No. of miscellaneous visits	21
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TABULAR SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Water Supplies - Public	45
- Private	86
Drainage	21
Moveable Dwellings	75
Factories	9
Refuse Collection	237
Refuse Disposal	183
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	2549
Licensed Premises	12
Clean Air Act	5
Schools	20
Shops Act	1
Nuisances	66
Waste Foods Order	6
Salvage	34
Miscellaneous Visits	21
National Assistance Act	<u>1</u>
			c/fwd	<u>3,371</u>

TABULAR SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR (contd).

		b/fwd		3,371
Housing - Public Health Act	34
- Housing Act	66
- Overcrowding	2
- Council Houses	57
Council Houses - re Complaints		12
- re Applications		134
- other visits		45
Rent Act	3
Verminous Premises	50
Infectious Diseases	7
Dysentery	2,865
Slaughterhouses Act	18
Meat Staining Regulations	2
Meat Inspection	1,299
Food Hygiene Regulations -				
Butchers	15
Canteens	1
Confectioners	9
Dairies	2
Fishmongers	4
Food Preparing Premises	12
Grocers	29
Greengrocers	4
Ice Cream Premises	14
Poultry Killing Premises	2
Broiler Houses	4
Parish Halls	10
Cafes	11
School Kitchens	7
School Sculleries	9
Licensed Premises	31
Mobile Shops	5
Old Peoples Homes	1
Stalls	1
Sampling -				
Milk	49
Ice Cream	39
Food and Drugs	4
Food Poisoning	35
Food Poisoning Enquiries	10
Petroleum Act	44
				<u>8,317</u>

